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June 24, 2011

VIA FACSIMILE AND FEDEX

Jeff Jordan
Supervisory Attorney
Complaints Examination and Legal
Administration
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
2011 JUN 27 PM 12:33
OFFICE OF GENERAL
COUNSEL

Re: **Federal Election Commission Matter Pre-MUR 520**

Dear Mr. Jordan:

By letter dated May 19, 2011 (the "May 19 Letter"), on behalf of the Office of General Counsel (the "Office") to the Federal Election Commission ("FEC"), you informed Mr. and Mrs. Michael and Sharon Ensign that the Office is considering a possible recommendation to the FEC whether to initiate a formal investigation. On behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Ensign, the undersigned counsel now submit this joint response, and respectfully submit that the Office has not identified any new evidence that would merit initiating an investigation into allegations that the FEC has already correctly dismissed for insufficient evidence.

I. The Office Has Not Identified The Basis For Any New Allegations Against Mr. And Mrs. Ensign

As an initial matter, it is not possible to provide a complete substantive response to the May 19 Letter at this time because the Office has not identified what new evidence it believes may warrant initiating an investigation into the actions of Mr. and Mrs. Ensign. The May 19 Letter states that "information now in the Commission's possession suggests that" Mr. and Mrs. Ensign made excessive campaign contributions to Senator Ensign's authorized political committee, Ensign for Senate, and to his Leadership PAC, the Battle Born Political Action Committee, but does not identify the supposedly "new" information that the Office believes may support this allegation. Nor does the May 19 Letter explain how this "new" information casts doubt on the FEC's previous conclusion to close its earlier investigation into this matter without further action.

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We assume that the FEC has in its possession a copy of the Report of the Preliminary Inquiry into the Matter of Senator John E. Ensign, issued by the Special Counsel to the United States Senate Select Committee on Ethics on May 10, 2011 (the "Senate Ethics Report"). It is not clear from the May 19 Letter, however, that the Senate Ethics Report is the source of the purportedly "new" information. Moreover, even if the Senate Ethics Report forms the basis for the allegations raised in the May 19 Letter, it is not clear what specific information the Office is referring to from the Report. We respectfully request that the Office identify any new information that it believes may support allegations against Mr. and Mrs. Ensign so that we may consider a more complete substantive response on behalf of our clients before the Office makes any recommendation whether to open a formal investigation.

II. Allegations That Senator Ensign Informed The Hamptons That The Payment Was "Severance" Are Not New And, In Any Event, Are Irrelevant To Mr. And Mrs. Ensign's Intent

The only information identified in the May 19 Letter is the vague reference that new information suggests "at the time the payment was made, Senator Ensign informed Cynthia Hampton that the payment was for severance." But any such information is not new and thus cannot form the basis for allegations against Mr. and Mrs. Ensign. Indeed, the FEC apparently considered similar allegations in 2010, and correctly found that evidence of communications between Senator Ensign and the Hamptons was irrelevant to Mr. and Mrs. Ensign's intent in making the gift to the Hamptons. Exhibit 1. In the FEC's Statement of Reasons dated November 17, 2010, the FEC noted that "publicly available information suggests that the Hamptons viewed the \$96,000 as a severance payment and not as a gift." *Id.* at 6. The FEC also noted multiple sources indicating that Senator Ensign had informed the Hamptons that the payment was for severance. *Id.* at 6, 8.

As the FEC correctly concluded in November 2010, however, conversations between Senator Ensign and the Hamptons are irrelevant to the intent of our clients, Mr. and Mrs. Ensign. The FEC properly recognized that whether the payment was a gift "is a question of the giver's intent." *Id.* at 9. The FEC then correctly concluded that evidence of the intent of third parties does not bear on the intent of Mr. and Mrs. Ensign: "testimony from other parties, such as the Hamptons, would be unlikely to shed any light on the subject of [Mr. and Mrs. Ensign's] intent." *Id.* at 10-11.

Respectfully, any evidence that Senator Ensign may have told the Hamptons the payment was for severance adds nothing new, and should not disturb the FEC's earlier finding that there is insufficient evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Ensign intended the payment to be "severance" as opposed to a gift.

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III. Checks Provided To The Senate Ethics Committee Are Consistent With Mr. And Mrs. Ensign's Statements That They Paid For The Hawaii Trip

Finally, there is one point of clarification that we would like to provide at this time. During their testimony before special counsel to the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, Mr. and Mrs. Ensign expressed some confusion and a lack of memory as to whether they had paid certain expenses incurred for the Hamptons in connection with a vacation trip to Hawaii in December 2006 and January 2007. After those depositions, Mrs. Ensign reviewed the couple's financial records and discovered two checks indicating that she and Mr. Ensign had indeed reimbursed Senator Ensign for his expenses from the Hawaii trip. Mr. and Mrs. Ensign, through counsel, promptly delivered copies of these checks to the Staff for the Senate Committee. The Senate Ethics Report failed to acknowledge the importance of these checks, claiming confusion: "The additional information received by the Committee provides more uncertainty than clarity regarding who actually paid for the trip expenses." Senate Ethics Report, pg. 58.

To further clarify the significance of the checks, they represent payments from Mr. and Mrs. Ensign directly to Senator Ensign's Citibank credit card paying off amounts charged by the Senator for expenses incurred for the Hawaii trip. The FEC already has in its possession copies of Senator Ensign's credit card bills including charges for the Hawaii trip. Exhibit 2. Attached as Exhibit 3 are copies of the two checks that Mrs. Ensign made to pay Senator Ensign's credit card. Comparing the credit card bills to the checks establishes that, on December 14 and 16, 2006, Senator Ensign incurred charges of \$33,160.20 on his credit card for the group's lodging reservations through a company called Pure Maui, Inc. Exhibit 2. Then, on December 21, 2006, Mrs. Ensign wrote a check in the amount of \$33,000 that was paid directly to Senator Ensign's Citibank credit card. Exhibit 3. Senator Ensign's family, his brother's family, and the Hamptons traveled to Hawaii from December 26, 2006 to January 2, 2007. Senator Ensign's credit card statement shows that he incurred more than \$10,000 in additional expenses for the group on his credit card during the trip. Exhibit 2. And then, upon return from Hawaii, Mrs. Ensign wrote another check also payable to Citibank in the amount of \$17,000 to cover the additional costs from the trip. Exhibit 3. This sequence of charges to Senator Ensign's credit card for the Hawaii trip, followed by direct payments to the credit card from Mrs. Ensign, is entirely consistent with, and confirms, previous statements by Mr. and Mrs. Ensign that they paid for the Hawaii trip.

It is regrettable, although understandable, that during their testimony taken by the Senate Committee's special counsel, Mr. and Mrs. Ensign became confused and simply forgot about these checks (Mr. Ensign did recall, however, that he had loaned the Senator his plane, and paid related operating expenses, for the vacation trip). We trust that this further explanation resolves any claimed lack of clarity as to whether Mr. and Mrs. Ensign in fact paid for the Hawaii trip as a gift.

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IV. Conclusion

In conclusion, we respectfully submit that the FEC's November 17, 2010 decision not to pursue the allegations against Mr. and Mrs. Ensign was correct, and no new evidence has been identified that would justify reversing that earlier decision.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Please feel free to contact us if you have any additional questions.

Sincerely,

David Siegel / AFP

David Siegel, Esq.
Counsel for Michael Ensign

David Belding / AFP

David R. Belding, Esq.
Counsel for Sharon Ensign

DS:afp
Enclosures

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Exhibit 1

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)

Senator John Ensign)

MUR 6200

Michael and Sharon Ensign)

Ensign for Senate and Lisa Lisker,)

in her official capacity as treasurer)

Battle Born Political Action Committee)

and Lisa Lisker, in her official capacity)

as treasurer)

STATEMENT OF REASONS

Chairman **MATTHEW S. PETERSEN**, Vice Chair **CYNTHIA L. BAUERLY**,
Commissioners **CAROLINE C. HUNTER**, **DONALD F. McGAHN II**,
and **ELLEN L. WEINTRAUB**

I. INTRODUCTION

This matter arises out of a complaint, subsequently amended, alleging that an April 7, 2008 payment to Cynthia Hampton and her family constituted severance and was thus an excessive and unreported contribution made to, and received by, both Ensign for Senate ("the Committee"), the authorized campaign committee for Senator John Ensign, and Senator John Ensign's leadership PAC,¹ the Battle Born Political Action Committee, ("the PAC"), in violation of 2 U.S.C. §§ 434(b)(3), 441a(a), and 441a(f). Ms. Hampton was the treasurer of the Committee and the PAC at the time of the payment. Michael and Sharon Ensign ("the Ensigns"), parents of Senator John Ensign, made the payment to Ms. Hampton and her family approximately one month before she left her treasurer positions and shortly after it was disclosed to the families of Senator Ensign and Ms. Hampton that the two had had a personal relationship. Supplemental Complaint at 1-2. The payment at

¹ A leadership PAC is a political committee that is directly or indirectly established, financed, maintained or controlled by a candidate or an individual holding federal office, but is not an authorized committee of the candidate or officeholder and is not affiliated with an authorized committee of a candidate or officeholder. 2 U.S.C. § 434(l)(8)(B).

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1 issue consists of a \$96,000 check from the Ensigns' trust account made payable to
2 Cynthia Hampton, her husband Doug, and two of their three children. See Committee
3 Response, Exhibit A (copy of canceled \$96,000 check).

4 Based on the available information and for the reasons discussed below, on
5 November 16, 2010, we voted to dismiss this matter as a matter of prosecutorial
6 discretion and closed the file. See *Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821, 831 (1985).

7 **II. FACTS**

8 The Complaint and Supplemental Complaint alleged that the Ensigns made a
9 payment to Cynthia Hampton's family totaling \$96,000 in April 2008, before she
10 resigned her treasurer positions in May 2008. Supplemental Complaint at 1. Of this
11 \$96,000, the complaint alleges that a portion was paid to Cynthia Hampton "as a
12 severance payment for the loss of her positions as treasurer," and "may constitute illegal
13 excessive in-kind contributions by the Ensigns to both Ensign for Senate and the Battle
14 Born PAC" in violation of 2 U.S.C. §§ 441a(a) and 441a(f). Supplemental Complaint at
15 2; see also Dan Eggen and Chris Cillizza, *Ensign's Parents Made Payments to Mistress,*
16 *Her Family*, WASHINGTON POST, July 10, 2009 (Supplemental Complaint Exhibit A);² Al
17 Kamen, *Hillary Clinton, Back After a Break*, WASHINGTON POST, July 15, 2009
18 (Supplemental Complaint Exhibit B). Further, the complaint notes that neither the
19 Committee nor the PAC reported receiving "any ... contributions from either Michael or
20 Sharon Ensign." Supplemental Complaint at 2. The complaint, therefore, concludes that

² This WASHINGTON POST article reported that the \$96,000 was disbursed in eight separate checks of \$12,000 each, citing Paul Coggins, Sen. Ensign's attorney. *Id.* That representation is contradicted by the press release Coggins issued on July 9, 2009 (referenced at Supplemental Complaint at 1) and by the Ensign for Senate Response Exhibit A (a copy of the canceled single check for \$96,000).

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1 the Committee and the PAC's failures to report the contributions were violations of
2 2 U.S.C. § 434(b)(3)(A).

3 The Committee, the PAC, and Michael Ensign each filed similar responses to the
4 complaint. Senator Ensign and his mother, Sharon Ensign, did not respond, though each
5 provided a sworn affidavit accompanying the other responses. The responses state that
6 Senator Ensign's mother and father each provided four members of the Hampton family
7 with a gift of \$12,000 (i.e., the individual Hampton family members received \$24,000
8 each, for a total of \$96,000 from Michael and Sharon Ensign). Ensign for Senate
9 Response at 2. The gift of \$96,000 was made in one check dated April 7, 2008, made
10 payable to Doug, Cynthia, and their sons, Brandon and Blake Hampton. Ensign for
11 Senate Response at Exhibit A (copy of canceled check). The responses state that the
12 Ensigns gave the gifts "out of concern for the well-being of long-time family friends"
13 after the Ensigns were informed of the relationship between their son and Cynthia
14 Hampton. Ensign for Senate Response at 2 and 3. The Ensigns wanted to give a
15 \$100,000 gift, but instead gave \$96,000 because the multiple \$12,000 gifts would fit
16 within the maximum permitted tax-free gift limits under IRS gift tax rules. *Id.* at 3-4.

17 Both Michael and Sharon Ensign submitted sworn affidavits stating that they did
18 not intend the gifts to the Hampton family to be severance to Cynthia Hampton, and that
19 these gifts were part of a pattern of significant financial gifts from the Ensign family
20 (largely from Senator Ensign and his wife, Darlene Ensign) to the Hamptons over several

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1 years. See Parents' Affidavits at ¶¶ 5-6.³ Michael and Sharon Ensign also state that
2 neither their son nor anyone else asked them to make these gifts, nor did the Senator or
3 anyone else suggest that these payments should function as severance to Cynthia
4 Hampton or her husband Doug. *Id.* at ¶ 8; see also Signed Affidavit of John Ensign, filed
5 with the Commission on August 18, 2009. The responses also assert that the allegation
6 that the payment was severance to Cynthia Hampton is "belied by the fact that the
7 amount of the gifts would equal almost two full years of Cindy Hampton's salary -- an
8 excessively disproportionate amount that is not indicative of a severance package."
9 Ensign for Senate Response at 5.

10 The responses argue that the complainant was misled as to the source, amount,
11 and purpose of the payments to Cynthia Hampton by the media's reliance on an
12 anonymous statement and a misquotation of Senator Ensign's communications director,
13 Tory Mazzola. The anonymous statement indicated that someone close to the Ensign
14 family said that the Senator had disclosed the relationship to his wife and had attended
15 counseling with her, and thereafter "dismissed Ms. Hampton from his political team with
16 a severance that he paid from his own pocket." See Ensign for Senate Response at 5; see
17 also Complaint Exhibit A. Respondents state that the anonymous statement is directly
18 contradicted by the sworn affidavits of the Ensigns and Senator Ensign. See Ensign for
19 Senate Response at 5.

³ Michael and Sharon Ensign's affidavits are essentially identical except for additional statements in Michael Ensign's affidavit regarding the method of payment from the family trust, and will be referred to as "Parents' Affidavits" collectively. The affidavits were attached unsigned as Exhibits B and C to the Ensign for Senate Response, and later filed in signed and sworn form with the Commission on August 12, 2009.

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1 The alleged misquotation of Mazzola occurred after his effort to clarify a disputed
2 factual issue in a July 13, 2009, article in the Washington Post. The Washington Post
3 published an article on July 10, 2009, that discussed the \$96,000 transfer from Ensign's
4 parents, but that also stated "[t]he disclosure comes a day after Douglas Hampton alleged
5 that Ensign gave his wife a \$25,000 severance payment." Supplemental Complaint
6 Exhibit A. On July 13, a regular Washington Post columnist, *In the Loop*, commented that
7 "[t]here's still the matter of an alleged severance payment to Cynthia Hampton by Ensign
8 of at least \$25,000. That payment was not reported, as required by law, to the Federal
9 Election Commission." Al Kamen, *The Senate's Got Talent, and Then Some*,
10 WASHINGTON POST, July 13, 2009 (Ensign for Senate Response Exhibit Q). Although
11 the responses state that Mazzola contacted the Post to dispute the assertion that there was
12 a separate severance payment, and that some portion of the \$96,000 "gift" constituted a
13 severance payment, the responses assert that the Post's subsequent reporting on the issue
14 did not convey Mazzola's clarifications. See Ensign for Senate's Response at 6-7; Battle
15 Born PAC's Response at 6-7.

16 Respondents also assert that "the gifts to the Hamptons are entirely consistent
17 with the Ensigns' past pattern of generosity – all of which occurred while Cindy
18 Hampton served as Treasurer to the Committee." Ensign for Senate Response at 5.
19 Respondents detailed gifts and financial support from John and Darlene Ensign to the
20 Hamptons dating back to 2004, including the following: 1) a 2004 loan of \$15,000 that
21 was repaid without interest; 2) a \$25,000 loan in 2006 that was never repaid; 3) \$15,170
22 in 2006 for private school tuition for the Hampton children; 4) \$4,500 for counseling for
23 one of the Hampton children; 5) \$23,970 in private school tuition in 2007; and 6) a

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1 \$20,000 loan that was verbally forgiven. *See* Ensign for Senate Response at 3. The
2 Responses also note that prior to the \$96,000 payment, Michael and Sharon Ensign
3 included the Hamptons in a vacation via private jet to Hawaii that they valued at over
4 \$30,000. *Id.* Parents' Affidavits at ¶ 5. In light of this history, the Responses assert that
5 the \$96,000 payment from the Ensigns to the Hamptons was merely one in a pattern of
6 significant gifts from the Ensign family to the Hamptons. Battle Born PAC Response at
7 3.

8 However, publicly available information suggests that the Hamptons viewed the
9 \$96,000 as a severance payment and not as a gift. The New York Times published an
10 article on October 1, 2009, based on interviews with the Hamptons, in which the
11 Hamptons described a plan that Mr. Hampton and Ensign worked on in late February
12 2008 under which Ensign would help Doug Hampton line up lobbying clients in
13 exchange for him leaving his job with Ensign's Senate office. *See* Eric Lichtblau and
14 Eric Lipton, *Senator's Aid After Relationship Raises Flags Over Ethics*, NEW YORK
15 TIMES, October 2, 2009 ("Lichtblau Lipton article")
16 (http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/02/us/politics/02ensign.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=Ensign%20Hampton&st=cse, last visited January 15, 2010). This article states that "[s]oon after
17 [working out the deal for Doug Hampton's new job], Mr. Ensign called the Hamptons
18 separately. Cynthia Hampton, he said, would have to leave her \$48,000 a year campaign
19 job, while her husband would have to quit as planned. But as severance, the senator said
20 he and his wife would give the Hamptons a check for about \$100,000. Ms. Hampton
21 said." *Id.* at 6.
22

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1 Linked to the online version of the Lichtblau Lipton article were images of
2 documents that the Hamptons turned over to the New York Times. On the issue of the
3 payment made to the Hampton family, Mr. Hampton provided what he contended were
4 his handwritten notes from the phone call detailed above that appear to discuss possible
5 severance payments for Doug and Cynthia Hampton. These notes, dated "4/2/08" and
6 written on Ensign office stationery, read: "Exit strategy and severance for Cindy, Exit
7 strategy and severance for Doug, Communication Plan for NRSC and official office, NO
8 CONTACT WHAT SO EVER WITH CINDY!" Lichtblau Lipton article Exhibit 3,
9 ([http://documents.nytimes.com/in-wake-of-affair-senator-ensign-may-have-violated-an-](http://documents.nytimes.com/in-wake-of-affair-senator-ensign-may-have-violated-an-ethics-law-2#p=3)
10 [ethics-law-2#p=3](http://documents.nytimes.com/in-wake-of-affair-senator-ensign-may-have-violated-an-ethics-law-2#p=3), last visited January 15, 2010).

11 Another exhibit to the online article was a page of handwritten notes entitled
12 "Record of discussions with John Ensign." This page details what Doug Hampton
13 represents are notes from three phone conversations with John Ensign on April 2. Notes
14 of the first call, which was at 9:40 a.m., include information similar to that discussed
15 above, and it appears to be the same phone call. The second call was at noon, and the
16 notes detail further discussions of a plan for a new job for Doug Hampton, including that
17 "[w]e discussed timing of departure JE agreed for me to stay on thru April - Better for
18 client building." The third call was at 7:30 p.m., with the notes stating "John called asked
19 if it was OK to share the outlines of a plan. - Doug - 2 mn. severance, continue client
20 building; -- Cindy - 1 year salary; -- Discussed gift rules and tax law; -- Shared a plan to
21 have both he and Darlene write ck's in various amounts equaling 96K. - He asked if the
22 offer was OK and did I agree - I said I would need to think about [sic] and would get
23 back with him." Lichtblau Lipton article Exhibit 5, (<http://documents.nytimes.com/in->

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1 wake-of-affair-senator-ensign-may-have-violated-an-ethics-law-2#p=5, last visited
2 January 15, 2010). The article continued that "Mr. Ensign's lawyer in June [2009],
3 however, called the \$96,000 payment that was ultimately made a tax-free gift from Mr.
4 Ensign's parents to the Hamptons 'out of concern for the well-being of longtime family
5 friends during a difficult time.'" Lichtblau Lipton article.

6 Mr. Hampton has publicly reiterated his assertion that the \$96,000 payment was a
7 severance payment, most notably in a November 23, 2009, interview on the television
8 program 'Nightline' and an accompanying article published on ABC News' website
9 (<http://abcnews.go.com/print?id=9140788>, last visited on January 14, 2010). In that
10 article, the payment was discussed as follows: "The Ensign family has said the \$96,000
11 was a gift and not severance... Hampton told 'Nightline' the opposite, saying it was
12 'crystal clear' that the \$96,000 was, in fact, severance and not a gift. 'Crystal clear,'
13 Hampton said. 'I took notes. I've shared those notes. They're well documented. They
14 were clearly what he deemed as severance.'"

15 III. ANALYSIS

16 No person may make contributions⁴ to any candidate and his or her authorized
17 political committee with respect to any election for federal office that exceed \$2,000
18 (adjusted for inflation) per election.⁵ 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A). No person may
19 contribute more than \$5,000 per year to a leadership PAC, such as the Battle Born PAC.
20 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(C). Knowing receipt of any excessive contribution is a violation of

⁴ A contribution is any gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value made by any person for the purpose of influencing any election for federal office. 2 U.S.C. § 431(8)(A)(i).

⁵ During the 2008 election cycle, individuals could contribute up to \$2,300 per election to Federal candidates. See *Price Index Increases for Expenditure and Contribution Limitations*, 72 Fed. Reg. 5294, 5295 (February 5, 2007).

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1 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f). Failure to report receiving a contribution is a violation of 2 U.S.C.
2 § 434(b).

3 Further, contributions accepted by a candidate may not be converted to personal
4 use by any person. 2 U.S.C. § 439a(b)(1); 11 CFR § 113.2(e). "Personal use" is defined
5 as "any use of funds in a campaign account of a present or former candidate to fulfill a
6 commitment, obligation or expense of any person that would exist irrespective of the
7 candidate's campaign or duties as a Federal officeholder." 11 CFR § 113.1(g); see also 2
8 U.S.C. § 439a(b)(2).

9 Under the tax code, whether a transfer is considered a "gift" or not is a question of
10 the giver's intent – a gift is any payment made "from a detached and disinterested
11 generosity, out of affection, respect, admiration, charity or like impulses." *Commissioner*
12 *v. Duberstein*, 363 U.S. 278, 285-86 (1960) (citations omitted). Here, the Ensigns'
13 affidavits support Respondents' contention that the transfer was intended as a gift and not
14 as a severance payment. In addition, both the Committee and the PAC directly deny that
15 the monies paid to the Hampton family by Senator Ensign's parents were related to
16 Cynthia Hampton's employment, "nor were they related to any expense or debt that the
17 Committee would have otherwise incurred." Ensign for Senate Response at 7; Battle
18 Born PAC Response at 7. There has also been no allegation that the Committee or the
19 PAC had an obligation to pay Ms. Hampton severance, and no source has provided any
20 information pointing to the existence of any such obligation, such as an employment
21 contract or a history of paying severance to other employees. The amount of money
22 involved, which is equal to almost two full years of Ms. Hampton's salary, would be
23 unusually large for a severance payment. If, in fact, the Committee and the PAC had

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1 elected to make a severance payment to Ms. Hampton in the amount of \$96,000, the
2 transfer of such a disproportionate sum would have raised personal use issues under 11
3 CFR 113.2(e). If the money the Ensigns paid to the Hamptons was not to fulfill an
4 obligation of the Committee or the PAC, and was given without regard to Ms. Hampton's
5 employment, then the payment did not constitute a contribution—excessive or
6 otherwise—to the Committee or the PAC. See 2 U.S.C. §§ 431(8)(A)(i); 431(b)(8)(ii).
7 Moreover, if the Ensigns' payment of money is not a contribution, then there is also no
8 resulting receipt or reporting violation attributable to the Committee or the PAC. See
9 2 U.S.C. §§ 441a(f) and 434(b).

10 For the reasons discussed above, whether the payment at issue in this matter is a
11 gift or an excessive contribution turns on the intent of the Ensigns in making the
12 payment. Here, the Ensigns have submitted sworn affidavits attesting that the \$96,000
13 payment was a gift, and therefore not a contribution. In addition to these affidavits, the
14 Commission may consider other evidence, including the circumstances in which the
15 payment was made, to discern the Ensigns' intent. See *Commissioner v. Duberstein*, 363
16 U.S. at 286 (observing that "the donor's characterization of his action is not
17 determinative").

18 In this matter, however, the sworn affidavits submitted by the Ensigns constitute
19 the only direct evidence of their intent in making the payment. As a practical matter, it is
20 doubtful that an investigation would produce any additional evidence that would
21 contradict or outweigh this testimony. The Commission already has sworn testimony
22 from the Ensigns; seeking additional testimony from them on the same subject would be
23 duplicative and unnecessary. On the other hand, testimony from other parties, such as the

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1 Hamptons, would be unlikely to shed any light on the subject of the Ensigns' intent. It is
2 similarly unlikely that an investigation would uncover other circumstantial evidence –
3 such as a writing or statement by the Ensigns to a third party – that would contradict or
4 outweigh the evidence already before the Commission. Accordingly, we conclude that an
5 investigation in this matter is unwarranted and would not be an efficient use of
6 Commission resources.

7 We, therefore, dismiss this matter as an exercise of our prosecutorial discretion,
8 and close the file. *See Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821, 831 (1985).

9

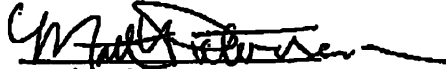
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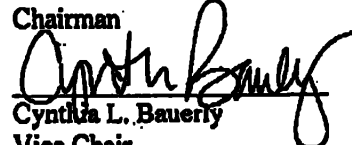
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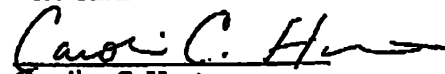
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Caroline C. Hunter
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Donald F. McGahn II
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